

MAYOR SENDS HIS ANNUAL MESSAGE TO CITY COUNCIL

(Continued From First Page.)

fact which the Mayor says "eloquently praises the past management of the city's affairs, and of which our citizens have reason to be proud." During the year the commissioners of the sinking fund invested \$345,050 in city securities.

Health Conditions.

The Mayor reviews in some detail the seventh annual report of the Health Department, showing that the crude death rate, even including legal abortions, was the lowest of any year since 1909 since the Health Department was reorganized. If the deaths of non-residents be excluded, it was the lowest of any year without exception. The Mayor says that sanitary authorities and vital statisticians do not lay much stress on the crude death rate. The healthfulness of a city is more clearly shown, he says, by the death rate from preventable diseases and the value of a board of health can only be fairly tested thereby. Consumption still leads the list, with 276 deaths. The death rate at Pine Camp is commended, but its facilities, limited to thirty beds, the Mayor says, only scratch the surface of the work that ought to be done. He recommends that the city itself undertake the care of all such cases.

The Mayor shows that the rate of death from diseases regarded as preventable has steadily declined from 597 per 100,000 in 1907, to 419 in 1912, a decrease of 187, which only a fatalist would refuse to attribute to the direct work of the Health Department. A new low record was made in typhoid fever.

High Colored Death Rate.

Attention is called to comparative mortality between the white and colored races, showing the colored death rate to have been 68 per cent higher than the white. Comprising only 37 per cent of the population, the race furnished 51.8 per cent of all deaths. The colored death rate from consumption was 315.3 per 100,000, and from other diseases of the respiratory system, 426 per 100,000, which, the Mayor says, "evidences a serious situation."

"Your attention is called," says the report, "to the importance of the board's recommendation of a searching investigation of this entire question, which should be welcomed and assisted by all members of the colored race who are genuinely interested in its present condition and future welfare. The average age of all decedents at time of death was 37.40 years; of white decedents, 44.26 years, and of colored decedents, 30.49 years." After commending the work for the prevention of infant mortality, the Mayor states that the work of the Health Department in connection with the source and quality of the city's milk supply actually eclipses its former remarkable achievements.

Milk Supply. "The report records," says the Mayor, "continued harmony between the dairy men and the department, but it is not improper to observe that this relation did not come without a long and bitter struggle against the department's requirements, to which alone we owe our present milk supply. It will be well to remember this when other interests seek to be relieved of what they conceive to be foolish and onerous regulations of this department."

Attention is called to the insufficient size of the inspection force, which consists of six men, whose diligence is proven by a record of 39,615 visits during the year. The net cost of maintaining the force, the Mayor says, for the year was \$12,175.23, or about 32 cents per capita.

"I cannot pass from this report," continues the Mayor, "without the comment that the extraordinary results obtained by the Health Department chiefly measure the professional service to this community of Dr. E. C. Lewis, the man credited by competent judges with putting Richmond on the public health map of the United States."

Fire Losses. In commenting on the reports of the Fire Department, the Mayor says that the department responded during the year to 702 alarms, the greatest number in its history. The fire loss for the year was \$35,657, being \$137,462.29 in excess of the previous year, and the largest except for the years 1901 and 1903 of any year of which the city has record. The contrast between service rendered and maintenance cost, the Mayor fully justifies the fire board's policy to motorize the whole equipment as fast as possible. He continues: "I commend to your consideration the Chief's oft-repeated recommendation to equip the City Tug with a large fire pump, and to install proper connections, as an aid in fighting fires in the downtown section, which he again describes as 'not only of an obsolete pattern, but which is very much worn, owing to its long period of service.' This is the nerve center and absolute essential of an effective fire depart-

SENDS MESSAGE TO COUNCIL



MAYOR GEORGE AINSLIE.

ment, and should not be allowed to remain in that critical condition."

Need More Policemen.

The report of the Chief of Police shows last year to have been the busiest in the police annals of the city, 11,973 arrests, 5,453 ordinance violations, and 4,377 miscellaneous reports having been recorded. Of the total arrests, nineteen per cent were under the age of twenty-one.

"Your attention is especially invited to that part of the report," says the Mayor, "recommending an increase in the force of twenty-five men. The force is not of sufficient size to patrol the territory, comprising three districts, and more men are needed for the traffic service. The report of the probation officers completely proves their usefulness. One valuable service was the collection of more than \$5,000 from men on probation for non-support. It has been turned over to their families."

The Mayor recommends that he be given authority to offer suitable rewards for information leading to the capture or conviction of persons who have committed crimes.

In connection with the report of the Street Cleaning Department, Mayor Ainslie notes that there has been an addition of thirty men to the department since the first of the year, but he considers the force still too small to do the work expected of it. The use of mule-drawn wagons instead of motor trucks, to haul ashes and street sweepings long distances to the dumps, "seriously impairs the efficiency of the force, and adds enormously to the cost of its operation. All the long hauling of the department should be done with auto trucks."

Co-operation for Street Cleaners.

"The perpetual manner in which we litter our streets with waste paper and trash is born of a thoughtless indifference and carelessness amounting almost to positive contempt for civic cleanliness. Until each citizen regards the duty to help keep Richmond clean as personal to himself, we shall all suffer from this nuisance. Receipts for waste paper should be placed, and they would receive much of it, but most of the trouble comes from residences and business houses. The cleaning of street basins has been a bone of contention for many years, and still done by this department. Whoever does it, should do it with suction pumps, and not by the slow and costly method of hand cleaning now used. Several changes and additions, personal and mechanical, have been made in the department since the first of the year, which will tend to cause improvement in the service. I also think that a little more co-operation and a little less criticism on the part of citizens would help some, too. I am advised by various well-in-

formed persons that the city loses thousands of dollars annually by its present method of handling wagon license tags. I recommend the transfer of the whole license tag and tin business to a license officer, whose sole duty it should be to see that all persons required by law to take out such licenses get the proper license at the proper time."

The Gas Works.

The output of the Gas Works for the year was 694,756,890 cubic feet, an increase of 6,818,500 cubic feet over the previous year. There was an increase in private consumption of about 14 per cent. The loss from leakage and condensation was 65,972,890 cubic feet, or 11.37 per cent, being 31 per cent less than in the previous year. The Mayor says:

"The large annual increase in consumption of gas, the rapid increase in our population, and the apparent probability of a large and sudden demand for gas following annexation, requires immediate attention to the superintendence of the gas works. The city should adopt a comprehensive plan for the enlargement of the works, providing for additional holders and the laying of mains of sizes and in locations that will enable the city to take care of future business. Your attention is called to the continued advance in prices and the decrease in the supply of all grades of oil used in gas making. The estimated increase in our oil cost for 1913 is \$60,000. This may bring us to the necessity of returning to coal gas. To meet this condition the superintendent recommends an increase of our coal gas generating capacity to 2,000,000 cubic feet per day."

Profit From Gas.

The Mayor recommends that the profits from the Gas Works be reinvested in bringing the plant up to a higher state of efficiency before steps are taken to reduce the price. The gross receipts from sale of gas last year were \$484,775.26, the total of expenses, material and pay roll, \$227,979.46, leaving an excess of receipts of \$256,795.80. Free gas and street lamps add \$11,658.82, making the total excess \$268,454.62.

Against this there is charged in conformity to ordinance for superintendence, legal services, interest, redemption and taxes, \$24,378.37, leaving a balance of \$243,076.25. Deducting for distribution, street lighting, etc., \$12,225.55, there is left a net profit from the operation of the works last year of \$130,850.70. The cost of manufacture and distribution for the year was 66.3 cents per 1,000 cubic feet, a decrease of 5.75 cents per 1,000 over 1911. The average candle power at the works of gas made last year was 21.65, an increase in average candle

power of 31 over 1911. On this point the Mayor says:

"This department immediately and constantly touches a very large part of our population. There is much complaint directed against it, and far too much delay in making connections for those who wish to become consumers. The city's monopoly of this product imposes upon it the corresponding duty to maintain a force of sufficient character and size as to be able promptly to remedy all just causes of complaint, to see that the best product is furnished at the burner through clean connections of proper size, and generally to furnish a service and to adopt and maintain an attitude toward its customers calculated to encourage the use of gas."

The Water Works.

The report of the Water Works shows an average daily consumption of 12,258,571 gallons, to clear which required an average daily use of 2,561 pounds of aluminum sulphate, or 1.36 pounds to the gallon. After explaining the constant supervision maintained over the city water, with frequent examinations of raw stored and treated water, the Mayor says: "A reading of the report of the works at the settling basin will show that the latter is one of the best investments the city ever made, and that every precaution is taken to provide a clear and wholesome water supply, which is done at an operating cost of \$4.49 per 1,000,000 gallons." Receipts for sale of water amounted to \$75,599.61, and the amount of water used by the city, amounting to \$27,732.92, and free water to charity, \$4,900.31, making a total of \$315,331.94. Expenditures during the year were \$222,808.94, leaving a balance of receipts of \$72,523.00. In this accounting no charge is made for interest on cost, redemption, taxes, superintendence, and other charges.

"This should be done," says the Mayor, "in order that you may know what it is doing. Your attention is called to the fact that nearly one-third of the taps in the city are unmetered. There is no doubt that a vast amount of water is wasted on this account alone. This waste of water is a waste of money. As a simple business proposition, this condition should not be allowed to remain, and I unite in the superintendent's repeated recommendation that all unmetered taps be metered."

During the year the department laid 54,010 feet of mains, installed 138 gate valves and seventy-five fire hydrants.

Pay Water Pressure.

"Your attention is especially called again," says the Mayor, "to the pressing need of another large feed main to relieve the heavy draft on the present feed mains, which causes a large reduction in pressure on the high points supplied from the Byrd Park Reservoir. The loss of head at Ninth and Broad Streets varies from twenty to thirty pounds under normal domestic draft, and proportionate losses are sustained elsewhere. Under heavy fire draft the reduction is seriously below the above figures. This loss of head not only causes inconvenience to water takers, but it greatly increases the hazard of loss of life and property by fire and increases fire insurance rates."

"There is something in the matter with our distribution system. There are few, if any, localities north of Broad Street where as many as four fire engines can work any length of time at full draft. The whole retail district on Broad Street west of Ninth has nothing like the pressure it would need in case of a really bad fire during a high wind. The same is true of large districts downtown. Richmond has just been surveyed by experts for the National Underwriters' Association, and their report will be distinctly bad. The firemen of cities have been swept by flames, and Richmond is not exempt. I am of opinion and recommend that the city should engage the services of the best engineer to be had to consider this situation and advise relief. I also invite your attention to the early need of a large storage reservoir to hold at least 5,000,000 or 6,000,000 gallons. This need will become immediate upon the annexation of the proposed new territory, and should be considered in a far-sighted way."

The Engineer's Report.

The report of the City Engineer shows total expenditures through his office of \$1,054,992.58, streets getting \$299,619.57; sewers, \$281,939.99, and Mayor's Bridge, \$149,519.87. In street work there was accomplished 128,860 square yards of paving construction and surface improvement.

During the year a new kind of paving known as bituminous macadam was laid on several streets, costing \$125 a square yard, or on rolled gravel base about 75 cents per square yard. The Mayor says:

"Shockoe Creek and Bacon's Quarter Branch again received \$20,000 worth of repairs, a patchwork that made little show, and was mostly waste. I urgently repeat the recommendation I made in a special communication to the Council dated December 2, 1912, that the city adopt a comprehensive plan to reclaim the whole Shockoe valley by straightening and covering the creek, leveling up the adjacent land, and tunneling Fifteenth Street under Broad. The land in the valley is of large acreage, and with possible railroad facilities would offer attractive sites for wholesale houses and manufacturing plants. I believe the added taxable values sure to follow this improvement would soon pay the interest on the cost, certainly if aided by the amount we annually waste on the creek."

Mayor Bridge was reported on April 5, 1913, as 71.9 per cent completed. Complaint is made of poor financial support of the City Nursery. The Mayor approves the recommendation of a driveway overlooking the river from Gamble's Hill to Riverside Park. In connection with a general review of the work of the public schools, the Mayor says:

Special School Levy Proposed. "The problem of financing public education is a large, serious and difficult one. We still do it out of the general fund, upon which it makes growing inroads. It consumed for maintenance alone last year 13 per cent of the total appropriations, except for interest and redemption, and this year, based on the same appropriations for the same purpose amounting to 14.3 per cent of that sum. We have arrived where we must seriously consider the advisability of entirely separating this problem from the general fund and providing separate and independent support for schools by a special levy."

A very remarkable record is noted in connection with the report of the City Attorney's office. Ten damage suits were decided against the city, the total recoveries amounting to \$2,015, of which \$1,810 was for grading damages, leaving the insignificant sum of \$205 as the sum of all other recoveries in tort actions. For a city of Richmond's size, the Mayor says, this is unique. An additional stenographer and filing clerk is recommended for the City Attorney's office. In connection with the last report of former Building Inspector Beck, the Mayor says:

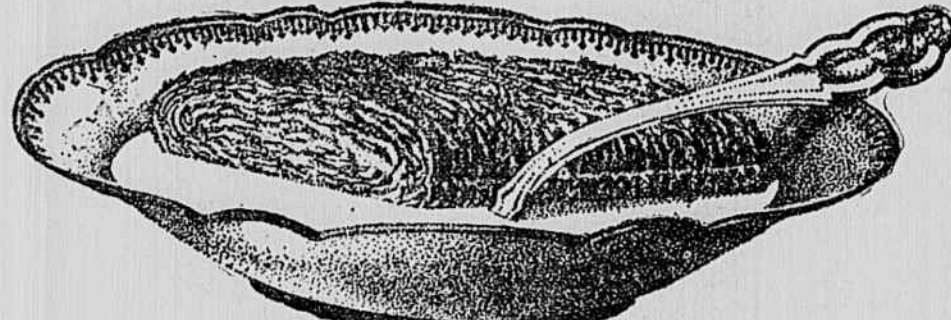
New Municipal Building. "Your attention is particularly called to the inspector's comment upon the congested condition of the City Hall,

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For breakfast heat the Biscuit in the oven a few moments to restore crispness; then pour milk over it, adding a little cream; salt or sweeten to suit the taste. It is deliciously nourishing and wholesome for any meal with stewed prunes, baked apples, sliced bananas, preserved peaches, pineapple or other fruits. At your grocer's.

NO TRACE FOUND OF MISSING MAN

John K. Ord, of Crewe, Disappears While Visiting in Norfolk.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Norfolk, Va., June 2.—So far no trace has been found of John K. Ord, a prominent business man of Crewe, Va., who came here last week, as a delegate to the State convention of Knights of Pythias, and mysteriously disappeared on Thursday morning.

William McK. Woodhouse, of the local lodge, who was appointed to take the matter up with the police and to direct all efforts to locate Ord, said today that he had been utterly unable to find the slightest trace of the missing man. He said that his one hope was that Ord had gone to Lawrenceville, Va., with a man named Davis, who had come to the convention from that city. Mr. Woodhouse said that he had learned that Davis was a great friend of Ord, and that it is just possible that the latter accompanied him home.

ARE RATES UNFAIR?

Lynchburg Shippers Say There Is Discrimination Favoring Richmond. Washington, June 2.—Do Richmond manufacturers enjoy a better freight rate on coal from New River and Pocahontas than manufacturers in Lynchburg?

This is a question that the Interstate Commerce Commission will have to determine at an early date in accordance with a complaint filed here today by the Lynchburg Cotton Mills, in which it is claimed that the Norfolk and Western and the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroads exact a rate of \$1.50 per net ton carload rates from Pocahontas and New River to Lynchburg, while Richmond, Norfolk and Suffolk get the same rate, the latter cities being able to compete with Lynchburg.

It is alleged that this discrimination is unjust and unfair, and the commission is asked to investigate the matter and require the railroads to suspend such unlawful rates as are now in effect; to require them also to make the rates in Lynchburg in comparison with that to the places just named.

P. H. McG.

John R. Minor

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THE MONSTER OF THEM ALL

Again the Wonderful Power of the Quaker Herb Extract Is Displayed

A Local Young Man Expels a Monster Tapeworm 97 Feet, Head and Complete, and Can Be Seen Free to All at Tragle's Drug Store—Quaker Extract Did It.

Mr. R. A. Evans, a young man nineteen years of age, a painter by occupation, and resides with his parents at 1917 Maury Street, this city. He has been feeling poorly for some time past, but had very few symptoms of tapeworm. He would occasionally have awful cramps in lower bowels, sometimes a little headache, nasty, slimy taste in mouth, especially in the morning; breath very short; his appetite at times was ravenous; again scarcely eat anything, but always had a longing for drinking water; the food he ate didn't seem to do him any good; he felt there was something wrong with him. He had been reading in the papers about the many people that were benefited from the use of the wonderful Quaker Herb Extract, now being sold at the Tragle drug store, and how Gray, the Quaker health teacher, is there and explains to all who call the merits and what it is recommended to cure. After hearing about the results from the use of Quaker Extract, he decided to try it, and after using it only five



RYLAND EVANS.

days he expelled a monster tapeworm ninety-seven feet, head and all complete, and brought the worm to Gray,

at Tragle's drug store, where it, along with many others, can be seen free to all. Gray, the health teacher, will cheerfully answer all questions pertaining to the parasites and Quaker remedies. Gray says that the expelling of the forty-one-foot tapeworm from little nineteen-year-old Lonnie Duggan, of 120 Linden Street, after taking the Quaker Extract only six days, and this monster after only five days, should convince even the most skeptical that the Quaker Herb Extract does positively expel worms. Gray said he would prove to the people of Richmond that this medicine is different. It does the work others have left undone. You must be convinced that as a worm and germ destroyer it has no equal. It matters not if it's tapeworm that saps the very life's blood out of the victim's body, or if it's stomach, pin, hook or any other parasites that cause in many cases fits, spasms, or those delicate, puny, weak, rundown children; it expels all worms and builds up that system to a robust, healthy condition.

Many people are reporting the great benefits they have received. Some were severe cases of rheumatism; others have had catarrh of the head, throat, stomach, bowels, kidneys, bladder and lower organs. How few people realize what a loathsome disease catarrh is, and how many people are constantly doped for indigestion, dyspepsia; and it's catarrh of the stomach, or, in fact, the whole inner system or membrane that catarrh works on. Call to-day at Tragle's drug store; have a talk. It costs you nothing to talk. If you can't call, order by mail, and on receipt of post-office or express money order they will be sent you by express, all charges prepaid on orders of \$3 or over.

Quaker Herb Extract, \$1.00 per bottle; three for \$2.50; full treatment, six for \$5.00. Oil of Balm, for all pains, 50c. Salve for Piles, Old Sores, 25c. The great Quaker Cough Syrup, 25c.

Remember the place, Tragle's drug store. Gray is there from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. daily.—Advertisement.

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